

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,

1896.

REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS;

SHOWING THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN IRELAND WHEN AT HOME; THEIR RELATIVE PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION; THEIR SOCIAL POSITION WHEN AT HOME AS MEASURED BY THE EXTENT OF THEIR HOLDINGS, IF ANY; THEIR DESTINATION; AND THE NUMBER WHO LEFT THE SEVERAL PORTS, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST AUGUST, 1896.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1896.

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IRISH MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS,
1896.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.G.,
A.D., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCE,

I have the honour to submit the following Report and Tables concerning Irish Agricultural Labourers who habitually seek employment at a distance from their own homes, especially in England and Scotland. These Tables, which set forth the information on the subject obtained at the homes of the migratory labourers by the enumerators of agricultural statistics, are in continuation of those presented annually since the year 1880, and are comparable with the statistics of Migratory Labourers published in the Report on the Census of Ireland for 1841.

It appears from the Tables that there were in June of this year 16,312 persons, or 3·5 per 1,000 of the population according to the Census of 1891, who had either left or intended to leave their homes to seek employment as agricultural labourers elsewhere : of these, 3,593 had not left their homes at the time of the enumeration. The corresponding number for 1885 was 14,119, showing an increase of 2,193 in the present year.

As in previous Reports, the chief points of interest with regard to migratory agricultural labourers may be dealt with under the following heads :—

- I. Their distribution in Ireland when at home.
- II. Their relative proportion to the population :
 - (a) To the total population ;
 - (b) To the adult male population.
- III. Their social position when at home as measured by the extent of their holdings, if any.
- IV. Their destination.

I.—The distribution of agricultural labourers in Ireland when at home.—This is shown in the following statement:—

TABLE L.—Showing for each County and Province the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers whose usual residence is situated therein; with the proportion of such Labourers to every 1,000 of the population, for the years 1883, 1884, 1895, and 1896, respectively.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Population in 1891	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.				Rate per 1,000 according to the Census of 1891.			
		Number in 1883	Number in 1884	Number in 1895	Number in 1896	In 1883	In 1884	In 1895	In 1896
LEINSTER PROVINCE:									
Carlow County,	40,938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin "	419,316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare "	70,305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny "	87,261	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's "	65,563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laois "	82,547	15	37	15	15	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
Louth "	71,036	25	62	13	17	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2
Meath "	76,387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's "	64,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath "	65,103	5	5	—	9	—	0.1	—	0.1
Wexford "	111,378	5	1	2	1	0.1	—	—	—
Wicklow "	62,135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER PROVINCE:									
Clare County,	124,483	11	—	—	3	0.1	—	—	—
Cork "	428,433	96	61	73	53	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kerry "	119,135	63	93	43	55	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5
Limerick "	158,912	—	—	9	4	—	—	0.1	—
Tysseranagh "	173,188	21	—	8	1	0.1	—	—	—
Waterford "	98,251	1	12	10	11	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
ULSTER PROVINCE:									
Antrim County,	458,126	32	6	18	23	0.1	—	—	0.1
Armagh "	143,289	229	164	168	120	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.9
Cavan "	111,917	18	22	16	28	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6
Donegal "	186,635	1,514	1,543	1,569	2,534	8.2	8.5	8.6	13.7
Dowse "	267,059	34	25	20	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fermanagh "	76,170	14	9	4	11	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Londonderry "	152,006	21	23	21	13	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Monaghan "	86,206	26	38	47	29	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Tyrone "	171,401	33	35	25	31	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
CONNAUGHT PROVINCE:									
Galway County,	214,712	1,477	1,656	1,264	1,712	6.9	7.7	6.4	8.0
Leitrim "	79,515	325	354	354	393	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.7
Mayo "	213,054	8,556	9,508	8,374	8,803	40.4	43.4	38.2	40.5
Roscommon "	114,387	1,230	1,224	1,259	1,461	10.5	10.7	11.0	12.8
Sligo "	98,615	711	759	750	865	7.3	7.7	7.7	9.8
SUMMARY:									
Leinster Province,	1,187,760	57	105	30	43	—	0.1	—	—
Munster "	1,172,603	194	148	140	159	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ulster "	1,619,814	1,921	1,890	1,888	2,517	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7
Connacht "	734,774	12,589	13,474	12,041	13,386	17.4	15.6	16.6	18.8
Total of Ireland,	4,704,760	14,761	15,618	14,119	16,312	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.6

The number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers returned in 1880 was 22,900; in 1881—21,323; in 1882—16,836; in 1883—14,750; in 1884—14,413; in 1885—13,149; in 1886—12,375; in 1887—12,423; in 1888—11,723; in 1889—12,028; in 1890—14,061; in 1891—13,129; in 1892—14,783; in 1893—14,761; in 1894—15,615; in 1895—14,119; and in 1896—16,312.

More than four-fifths of the entire number for 1896, namely, 13,294, are natives of the Province of Connacht. Of these, 8,863 come from the county of Mayo alone, which county furnishes over one-half of all the Irish migratory labourers.

They were distributed among the various Poor Law Unions in Mayo; the principal being Swinford, 4,063; Claremorris, 1,373; Castlebar, 1,154; and Westport, 1,118 (see Table II. and Table in Appendix). In 1841 also, Mayo was the principal source of these migratory labourers. The numbers furnished by the other counties of Connaught in 1896, are:—Galway, 1,712; Roscommon, 1,461 (including 1,314 from the portion of Castlereagh Union in this county); Sligo, 965; Leitrim, 293.

The next province in importance, as to the supply of migratory labourers, is Ulster. The total number furnished by Ulster is 2,817: of these, 2,534 (or 90·0 per cent.) are natives of the county of Donegal. The numbers furnished by the various Poor Law Unions in this county include—Glenflesk, 1,054; Dunfanaghy, 599; Millford, 248; Inishowen, 206, the other unions furnishing but small numbers. It will be observed that the numbers for the four unions named make a total of 2,407, showing that nearly all the migratory labourers of Donegal and more than 85 per cent. of all from Ulster are natives of the very limited area along the Donegal coast comprised in these four unions. Of the Ulster counties the next in order to Donegal is Armagh, which furnishes 130, of whom 99 are natives of Newry Union. The county of Tyrone furnishes 31; Monaghan, 29; Cavan, 28; Antrim, 28; Down, 18; Londonderry, 13; and Fermanagh, 11.

The province of Munster furnishes 159. They are distributed as follows:—Kerry County, 88; Cork, 52; Waterford, 11; Limerick, 4; Clare, 3; and Tipperary, 1.

The province of Leinster furnishes only 42 migratory labourers. These are principally natives of the counties of Louth and Longford, which respectively furnish 17 and 15, or 76·2 per cent. of the whole number from this province. The only labourers from other counties in Leinster are 9 from Westmeath, and 1 from Wexford. There are this year no migratory labourers from Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's Co., Meath, Queen's Co., or Wicklow.

Comparing the foregoing analysis with the corresponding returns for the year 1895, it will be observed that the total number of migratory labourers has increased by 2,193. In the province of Leinster the numbers show an increase of 12, or 40 per cent.; in Munster an increase of 19, or 13·6 per cent. In these two provinces the numbers were so small in 1895 and 1896 that they could not have any appreciable effect on the social condition of the labouring classes or on the labour market. In Ulster the number in 1895 was 1,888, and in 1896 it is 2,817, being an increase of 929, or 49·2 per cent. An increase of 965 occurred in Donegal, which county is the chief residence of the migratory labourers of Ulster. The number for Connaught rose from 9,877 in 1895 to 10,148 in 1897; it fell to 9,941 in 1898, rose to 10,271 in 1899, and to 12,034 in 1900, fell to 11,069 in 1891, rose to 12,651 in 1892, fell to 12,589 in 1893, rose to 13,474 in 1894, fell to 12,061 in 1895, and rose to 13,294 in 1896; the last number showing an increase of 1,233, or 10·2 per cent., when compared with that for 1895. These figures show that a large number of the inhabitants of Connaught still pursue the avocation of migratory labourers. Mayo as usual heads the county list, showing an increase of 489 as compared with the number for the county in 1895.

II.—The proportion which the migratory labourers bear to the population resident in the districts from which they come is a matter of more importance than the absolute number from any particular area. In Table I. the proportion of migratory labourers per 1,000 of the population is given. It will be observed that the proportion for the whole of Ireland is but 3·5 per 1,000, but when considered by provinces it is found that the proportion in Connaught is 18·3 per 1,000; in Ulster it is 1·7; in Munster, 0·1; and in Leinster, 0·04.

A more exact analysis of the numbers furnished by Connaught shows that in Mayo the proportion of migratory labourers to the population reached the large number of 40·5 per 1,000; in Roscommon it was 12·8; in Sligo, 9·8; in Galway, 8·0; and in Leitrim, 3·7.

In Ulster, the proportion reached 13·7 in Donegal, and 0·9 in Armagh; but in all other counties it was much under 1·0 per 1,000.

In Munster the highest rate per 1,000 is 0·5 in Kerry; but in all the other counties of this province the numbers are so small that they are not likely to have any important general effect.

In Leinster the highest rate per 1,000 is 0·3 in Longford.

The following are, therefore, the counties in which the influence of the migration of labourers is most likely to be felt:—

Mayo,	40·6 per 1,000.	Sligo,	9·8 per 1,000.
Donegal,	13·7 per 1,000.	Galway,	8·0 per 1,000.
Roscommon,	12·8 per 1,000.		

In Leitrim the number (3·7 per 1,000) appears to be sufficiently large to produce an appreciable effect.

TABLE II.—Showing by FOUR LAW UNIONS the Number of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (in 1896) whose usual RESIDENCE is situated therein; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION, according to the Census of 1891.

Four Law Union.	Counties which include.	Population in 1891	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		Four Law Union.	Counties which include.	Population in 1891	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion				Number	Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion
Albany,	Queen's,	18,080	—	—	Cavan,	17,260	—	—	—
Antrim,	Antrim,	75,553	—	—	Cavan,	20,574	—	—	—
Ardagh,	Louth and Meath,	16,722	—	—	Cavan,	22,987	—	—	—
Armagh,	Armagh and Tyrone,	55,857	0	0·1	Cavan,	27,161	—	—	—
Arklow,	Wexford and Roscommon,	59,789	33	0·6	Cavan and Monaghan,	25,670	—	—	—
Askeaton,	Kilkenny and Queen's,	56,623	—	—	Cork,	140,792	—	—	—
Ballymena,	Cavan,	62,521	—	—	Cork,	5,605	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Mayo and Sligo,	27,264	807	10·2	Cork,	13,030	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Galway and Roscommon,	20,345	—	—	Cork,	8,263	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Ulster and Mayo,	20,254	156	7·6	Cork,	18,221	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Armagh,	14,473	8	0·6	Derry,	22,801	40	0·6	—
Ballynahinch,	Loughgall and Tyrone,	11,543	—	—	Derry,	43,125	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Antrim,	30,892	11	0·3	Derry,	20,212	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Antrim and Londonderry,	21,623	2	0·1	Derry,	13,819	30	0·6	—
Ballynahinch,	Derry, Fermanagh, and	29,209	15	0·6	Derry,	11,375	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Donegal,	4,207	—	—	Derry,	30,670	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Derry,	31,118	—	—	Derry,	—	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Cavan, Kildare and Wicklow,	50,010	—	—	Derry,	—	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Armagh and Down,	47,460	39	0·8	Derry,	—	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Cork,	50,162	—	—	Derry,	—	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Cork,	34,543	29	0·8	Derry,	15,374	399	27·6	—
Ballynahinch,	Cavan and Louth,	70,304	54	0·8	Derry,	54,855	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Antrim and Down,	30,950	—	—	Derry,	17,901	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Mayo,	14,333	161	11·2	Derry,	55,977	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Tyrone,	30,350	—	—	Derry,	13,328	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Monaghan and Sligo,	31,242	94	3·0	Derry,	16,205	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Kerry,	30,544	3	0·1	Derry,	22,271	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Carlow and Tipperary,	15,245	—	—	Derry,	20,941	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Carlow and Queen's,	36,057	—	—	Derry,	—	—	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Monaghan,	16,414	2	0·1	Derry,	—	—	—	—
Carrick-in-Shannon,	Lefin and Roscommon,	20,008	31	1·6	Derry,	56,255	19	0·6	—
Carrick-in-Shannon,	Leitrim,	10,000	—	—	Derry,	59,168	—	—	—
Carrick-in-Shannon,	Tyrone,	11,000	1	0·1	Derry,	59,523	—	—	—
Cashel,	Tipperary,	20,181	1,156	56·6	Derry,	59,718	8	0·2	—
Cashel,	Waterford,	26,521	—	—	Derry,	18,016	332	20·8	—
Cashel,	Carlow and Kilkenny,	20,554	18	0·8	Derry,	84,213	1,604	20·0	—
Cashel,	Kilkenny,	11,489	—	—	Derry,	—	—	—	—
Cashel,	Tyrone,	13,533	18	1·3	Derry,	—	—	—	—
Cashel,	Meath and Roscommon,	27,474	1,082	44·0	Derry,	26,814	8	0·1	—
Cashel,	Cork,	13,383	—	—	Derry,	26,429	—	—	—
Cashel,	Cork,	41,274	8	0·1	Derry,	15,228	—	—	—
Cashel,	Dublin, Kildare, & Meath,	14,981	—	—	Derry,	99,171	8	0·6	—
Cashel,	Mayo,	28,494	1,273	45·0	Derry,	—	—	—	—
Cashel,	Galway,	20,000	48	0·2	Derry,	12,310	—	—	—
Cashel,	Tipperary,	17,000	—	—	Derry,	12,101	—	—	—
Cashel,	Monaghan and Tyrone,	20,000	3	0·1	Derry,	25,457	—	—	—
Cashel,	Cork,	31,853	—	—	Derry,	10,303	—	—	—

TABLE II.—Showing by Poor Law Unions the Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued.

POOR LAW UNION.	COUNTIES IN WHICH SITUATED.	POPULATION IN 1891.	MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.	POOR LAW UNION.	COUNTIES IN WHICH SITUATED.	POPULATION IN 1891.	MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.
Felinfole, -	Mayo, -	81,020	4	0-5	Gloucester, -	17,247	-
Kilkenny, -	Kerry, -	49,220	24	1-5	Craignish, -	4,637	0-1
Clonmel, -	Waterford, -	41,242	18	1-0	Galloway, -	10,971	0-2
Clonmel, -	Wexford, and Limerick, -	20,180	-	-	Kings and Tipperary, -	21,614	-
Kilkenny, -	Clare, -	31,425	-	-	Holyrood, -	16,302	-
Laois, -	Cork, -	10,955	-	-	Dublin and Wicklow, -	30,475	-
Laois, -	Ardagh, -	20,270	28	1-5	Wicklow, -	25,220	-
Laois, -	Longford, -	13,240	-	-	Limerick, -	17,627	-
Laois, -	Cavan and Leitrim, -	25,109	9	0-4	Roscommon, -	17,281	0-1
Laois, -	Armagh and Down, -	90,680	-	-	Donegal and Donegall, -	10,290	-
Laois, -	Waterford, -	18,224	2	0-1	Clare and Galway, -	17,110	-
Laois, -	Waterford, -	18,274	-	-	Cork, and Waterford, -	16,180	-
Laois, -	Sligo and Leitrim, -	36,125	-	-	Cork, -	27,490	-
Laois, -	Monaghan and Longford, -	19,425	-	-	Cork, -	11,225	-
Laois, -	Longford, -	24,864	10	0-5	Sligo, -	11,154	0-6
Laois, -	Tipperary, -	22,344	-	-	Donegal and Tyrone, -	30,725	0-1
Laois, -	Armagh, Armagh, & Down, -	48,314	9	0-2	Tyrone, -	15,900	1-0
Laois, -	Cork, -	25,616	-	-	Monaghan, -	18,480	1-1
Laois, -	Louth, and Limerick, -	44,916	2	0-5			
Madeley, -	Donegal, -	22,305	-	-			
Madeley, -	Monaghan, -	28,407	10	0-5			
Madeley, -	Waterford, -	22,992	-	-			
Madeley, -	Down, -	22,948	-	-			
Madeley, -	Cork, -	13,163	10	0-5			
Madeley, -	Cork, and Limerick, -	18,743	-	-			
Madeley, -	Louth, -	22,71	105	4-7			
Madeley, -	Monaghan, -	30,452	-	-			
Madeley, -	Galway, -	35,477	205	5-8			
Madeley, -	King's and Queen's, -	21,481	-	-			
Mullingar, -	Westmeath, -	26,018	2	0-5	Leitrim, -	18,281	0-2
Slane, -	Meath, and Wicklow, -	35,798	-	-	Waterford, -	31,208	-
Slane, -	Meath, -	35,080	-	-	Tipperary, -	35,115	-
Slane, -	Tipperary, -	37,382	-	-	Louth and Tipperary, -	35,796	-
Newry, -	Carlow, and Wexford, -	20,765	-	-	Mayo, -	44,327	1-1
Newry, -	Armagh, Cavan, and Westmeath, -	23,461	-	-	Monaghan, -	35,113	0-4
Newry, -	Armagh and Down, -	50,124	20	1-7	Galway, -	34,430	0-4
Newry, -	Down, -	41,260	-	-	Cork, -	31,076	1-0
					King and Waterford, -	34,055	-
					Total, -	4,704,736	1-62
							0-6

The following statement shows the proportion of Migratory Labourers in all those Poor Law Unions where it exceeds 10 per 1,000 of the population, according to the Census of 1891.

POOR LAW UNION.	COUNTIES IN WHICH SITUATED.	RATE PER 1,000.	POOR LAW UNION.	COUNTIES IN WHICH SITUATED.	RATE PER 1,000.
Breifneford, -	Mayo, -	84-2	Galtee, -	Donegal, -	30-8
Denmanagh, -	Donegal, -	57-4	Westport, -	Mayo, -	29-8
Claremorris, -	Mayo, -	48-3	Mountbellew, -	Galway, -	20-0
Castlereagh, -	Mayo & Roscommon, -	44-9	Ballyna, -	Mayo and Sligo, -	19-2
Glenmally, -	Galway, -	42-3	Tuam, -	Galway, -	19-2
Castledar, -	Mayo, -	39-8	Mulder, -	Donegal, -	11-4
Tubbercurry, -	Sligo, -	31-7	Ballyallier, -	Mayo, -	11-2

The proportion of migratory labourers to the adult male population is an important element. This is shown in Table III, and the results are still more striking than when the numbers are viewed merely in relation to the total population.

In this statement Mayo appears in a still more remarkable light, for it is found that no less than 17-0 per cent. of the adult male population usually seek employment at a distance from their homes. In no other county in Ireland does the proportion reach 6 per cent.

In Donegal the proportion is 5-1 per cent.; in Roscommon, 4-8; in Sligo, 3-8; in Galway, 3-1; in Leitrim, 1-4; in no other county does it reach 1 per cent.

TABLE III.—Showing for each County and Province the Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers in 1890 whose usual Residence is situated therein; the Total Number of Males Twenty years of age and upwards, according to the Census of 1891, and the proportion per cent. of Migratory Labourers to the latter number.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards	Migratory Agricultural Labourers		PROVINCE AND COUNTY	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards	Migratory Agricultural Labourers		
		Number	Rate per cent.			Number	Rate per cent.	
LEINSTER PROVINCE:								
Carlow County	11,857	—	—	Antrim County	187,391	23	—	
Dublin	112,578	—	—	Armagh	37,818	150	0-3	
Kilkenny	28,042	—	—	Cavan	31,087	28	0-1	
Kilkenny	21,586	—	—	Donegal	40,752	2,534	0-1	
King's	19,359	—	—	Down	68,121	18	—	
Longford	14,504	15	0-1	Fermanagh	21,544	11	0-1	
Louth	19,329	17	0-1	Londonderry	40,537	15	—	
Meath	23,060	—	—	Monaghan	24,692	29	0-1	
Queen's	19,242	—	—	Tyrone	48,783	31	0-1	
Westmeath	19,925	4	—	CONNAUGHT PROVINCE:				
Wexford	22,036	1	—	Galway County	86,825	1,712	2-1	
Wicklow	17,539	—	—	Lakelias	20,571	293	1-4	
MUNSTER PROVINCE:								
Clare County	33,464	3	—	Mayo	32,047	8,863	17-0	
Cork	117,937	52	—	Roscommon	30,253	1,481	4-6	
Kerry	45,027	58	0-2	Sligo	25,133	963	3-8	
Limerick	41,357	4	—	SUMMARY.				
Tipperary	48,036	1	—	Leinster Province	337,607	43	—	
Waterford	28,672	11	—	Munster	312,263	159	0-1	
				Ulster	429,534	2,817	0-7	
				Connacht	181,889	13,294	7-2	
				TOTAL OF IRELAND,		1,261,973	15,313	1-2

III.—The social position of the Irish Migratory Labourer at home is best estimated by the fact of his being or not being a landholder; and, if a landholder, by the extent of his holding. Table IV. contains the required information, from which it appears that of the 16,312 Irish migratory labourers 11,793 or 72-3 per cent. are not landholders. The percentage of migratory labourers who are not landholders, is shown by provinces in the following statement:—

Connacht	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	71-6
Ulster	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	75-5
Leinster	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	85-5
Munster	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	84-3

The landholding migratory labourers are proportionally more numerous in Connaught than elsewhere, and the average amount of land held by those who are landholders is greater in that Province. The number of landholders; the number having over five acres; the number with holdings not exceeding five acres; and the percentage of holdings not exceeding five acres are as follow:—

	Number of Migratory Labourers who are Landholders	Held over Five acres	Not exceeding Five acres	Percentage not exceeding five acres
Connacht	3,793	3,360	433	11-4
Munster	689	652	137	20-2
Leinster	23	13	12	65-0
Ulster	7	5	3	28-6

A further reference to Table IV. will show that it is only in Connacht that any considerable number of migratory labourers hold farms exceeding an area of fifteen acres. In considering this point the low value of the land in many parts of Connacht must be borne in mind.

It will be found on analysis by counties and unions that the condition of the migratory labourers in relation to the land bears pretty much the same ratio as when considered by provinces: the proportions no doubt vary within small limits, as will be seen by inspection of the Table in the Appendix. It will be observed that of the 3,863 natives of Mayo, 2,934, or 83-1 per cent., are landholders, and of these 2,934 only 346, or 11-8 per cent., occupy holdings not exceeding five acres.

TABLE IV.—Showing, by Province, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers in 1896, not Landholders; also the number having Land, and the Size of their Holdings.

Classification of Holdings in Hectare Areas.	Provinces.				Total of Ireland.
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connacht.	
No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	25	134	2,133	9,501	11,796
No. having :—					
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre.	—	8	5	16	29
Do. above 1 2 acres.	—	1	20	56	77
Do. " 2 3 "	—	4	32	91	117
Do. " 3 4 "	—	3	49	138	190
Do. " 4 5 "	2	2	43	132	179
Total No. not exceeding 5 acres.	2	12	329	453	585
Holdings above 5 10 acres.	2	3	205	1,362	1,573
Do. " 10 15 "	13	3	196	922	1,032
Do. " 15 20 "	20	—	75	541	618
Do. " 20 25 "	23	—	3	21	245
Do. " 25 30 "	36	—	1	41	183
Do. " 30 40 "	40	—	—	20	124
Do. above 40 acres.	—	—	3	69	134
Gross Total,	42	159	2,817	13,294	16,312

IV.—The destination of the migratory labourers is the next point requiring special attention. The following statement shows the destination of the Migratory Labourers from each Province :—

Provinces.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	England.	Scotland.
Leinster.	14	21	7
Munster.	133	34	2
Ulster.	221	172	2,424
Connacht.	39	19,497	758
Total.	397	13,724	3,191

It appears that 78·0 per cent. sought work in England, 19·6 per cent. in Scotland, and 2·4 per cent. in Ireland.

A comparison of the provinces shows that in Leinster of the 42 labourers, 28 sought employment in Great Britain, and 14, or 33·3 per cent., in Ireland.

In Munster, of the 159 labourers, 36 sought work in Great Britain, and 123, or 77·4 per cent., merely migrated to other parts of Ireland.

In Ulster, of the 2,817 labourers, 2,596 sought work in Great Britain (172 in England, and 2,424 in Scotland), and 221, or 7·8 per cent., sought employment in Ireland.

In Connacht, of the 13,294 labourers, 13,255 sought work in Great Britain (only 758 of these in Scotland), and but 39, or 0·3 per cent. in Ireland.

The Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway has, with his usual kindness, furnished the statistics of "harvestmen" travelling over that Company's lines to Dublin, which will be found in the Appendix, p. 17, and the customary returns from the various provincial ports have been collected by the emigration enumerators, and a summary thereof is given on page 16.

From the two statements referred to (the Railway and Port Statistics) it would appear that 32,945 agricultural labourers travelled as Passengers journeying to seek employment at a distance from their homes. Comparing these figures with those for 1895, they show an increase of 963.

The returns for the ports show an increase from 8,294 in 1895 to 11,027 this year; in the Midland Great Western Railway returns a decrease is observed, for in 1895 the number of harvestmen carried by the Company was 23,688, whereas in 1896 the number was 21,915, or 1,770 less than in the previous year. The number of harvestmen who travelled over this line in 1894 was 23,613; in 1893 it was 23,535; in 1892 it was 27,071; in 1891 it was 25,659; in 1890 it was 24,535; in 1889 it was 23,435; in 1888 it was 22,800; in 1887 it was 21,355; in 1886 it was 21,698; in 1885 it was 23,610; in 1884 it was 22,500; in 1883 it was 23,111; in 1882 it was 21,423, and in 1881 it was 26,367.

It will be observed that there is a large discrepancy between the total number (32,945) given in the Railway and Port Statistics, and that (16,312) shown in the Tables compiled from the Returns made by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics. In considering this discrepancy, which is somewhat similar to that noticed in previous years, it should be borne in mind that a large number of the agricultural labourers who migrate annually to England pay two visits, and that this is an element which it is impossible accurately to eliminate from the emigration and railway returns. On inquiry at the Midland Great Western Railway I have been informed that, "about 2,000 go twice each year," and that, "a large number remain in the counties near Dublin," but the Emigration Returns contain no information on this point. Again, there are doubtless many persons who, at the time of the collection of the information by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics, did not intend to migrate, but whom circumstances subsequently led to do so, and it is equally probable that the Emigration Returns include many persons who are town labourers, not agricultural labourers. When due allowance is made for these facts, it will be found that the numbers returned by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics represent those who habitually pursue the avocation of migratory agricultural labourers.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOS. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,
18th September, 1896.

APPENDIX.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, whose usual Residence is situated elsewhere; the Area of their Holdings in Square Acres; the place in which they sought or intended to seek Employment; and the Number who had not left their Homes at the time (month of June, 1886) the Returners took the Returns.

Province of Leinster.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers and Landholders.	SOURCES OF MIGRATION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (EXCEPT 5 CDS), AND AREA OF THEIR RESIDENCE.										Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers in Ireland.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers in Scotland.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers in England.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers in Wales.
		Above 5 and not in any Poor Law Union.	Above 5 and not in any Poor Law Union.	Above 5 and not in any Poor Law Union.	Above 5 and not in any Poor Law Union.	Above 5 and not in any Poor Law Union.	Above 5 and not in any Poor Law Union.	Above 5 and not in any Poor Law Union.	Above 5 and not in any Poor Law Union.	Above 5 and not in any Poor Law Union.	Above 5 and not in any Poor Law Union.				
Carlow County.															
BALLOUGH, part of.															
CARLOW,															
EDWORTHIE,															
NEW KILD.,															
SHILLINGTON,															
TOTAL,															
Dublin County.															
BALROTHIE,															
CULLAGH, part of.															
DUNLUCE, NORTHERN,															
DUNLUCE SOUTH,															
DUNDALYDOWN, part of,															
KILBRIDE,															
TOTAL,															
Meath County.															
ATLH., part of.															
BALGODAHL,															
CLONBEGH,															
CLONBEGH,															
NAAS,															
TOTAL,															
Wicklow County.															
CALLEN,															
CARROW-ON-SLADE,															
CARRICKFERGUS,															
CLONKEE,															
SH. SLIGO, part of,															
THOMASMORE,															
TRIMPTOWN, part of,															
WITFORD,															
TOTAL,															
Wexford County.															
CHURCHST., part of.															
COOTSWELL,															
FARNHAM,															
HORSEHEA,															
TOLLAHORE,															
TOTAL,															
Longford County.															
BALLOUGH, part of.															
DRUMCONDRA,															
LISMORE,															
TOTAL,															
Louth County.															
ABBEY, part of.															
DEANMORE,															
DEBBIE,															
TOTAL,															

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWN LAW UNION.		Number of Marriage Applications and Number of Licenses Issued.		Number of Marriages Performed and Number of Licenses Issued.		Number of Marriages Performed and Number of Licenses Issued.	
St. Louis County,							
Anoka, part of,							
Carver,	"						
Dakota,	"						
Douglas, part of,							
Faribault,	"						
Koochiching,	"						
Leigh,	"						
Lincoln, part of,							
Marion,	"						
Mower,	"						
Pope,	"						
Ramsey,	"						
Redwood,	"						
St. Croix,	"						
Tonka,	"						
Total,	-						
Wabasha County,							
Aitkin,	"						
Anoka, part of,							
Carver,	"						
Morrison, part of,							
Ramsey,	"						
Washington,	"						
Total,	-						
Washington Co.,							
Aitkin,	"						
Benton,	"						
Carver,	"						
Garfield, part of,							
Hennepin,	"						
Washington, part of,							
Total,	-						
Wexford County,							
Carver, part of,							
New Rice, part of,							
Stillwater,	"						
Wexford,	"						
Total,	-						
Wichita County,							
Benton, part of,							
Garfield,	"						
Kittson,	"						
Sherburne, part of,							
Total,	-						

Province of Munster.

State of Michigan - 1910 Population													
County		Population		Area		Density		Population		Area		Density	
BELLEVILLE,													
CORUNNING,													
DEWITT,													
DURVILL,													
EDWARDS,													
ELKHORN,													
FARIBAULT,													
GLENVILLE,													
HARRISON,													
KELLOGG,													
LINCOLN, part of,													
MONTGOMERY,													
TELLA,													
Total,		3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	3	+	1
 Clark County, N.H.													
BALDWIN, part of,													
CORE,													
FERGUSON,													
KELTHER,													
KELMADALE, part of,													
LAWRENCE,													
MAGADON,													
MALLARD,													
MICHAELSON,													
MIDDLEFIELD, part of,													
MITCHELSBURG, in													
TOMAHAWK,													
Total,		37	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	37	+	29

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued.

(e) Comprising 1 each of 4h., 11, and 31 acres.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued.

Province of Ulster.

Printed in Great Britain, and for the University of Cambridge by Cambridge University Press.

TABLE showing, by County and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued.

COUNTRIES AND PROVINCE UNIONS.		NUMBER OF MIGRATION APPROPRIATE LABOURERS RETURNED, AND AREA OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE.										NUMBER OF MIGRATION APPROPRIATE LABOURERS REMOVED FROM IRELAND.	
Meath County.		Number of Migrating Appropriate Labourers Removed from Ireland.										Total Number of Migrating Appropriate Labourers Removed from Ireland.	
CARLOW, part of.												760	760
CLARE, part of.												10	10
CO. LIMERICK.												10	10
CO. KERRY.												10	10
CO. MONAGHAN.												10	10
CO. TIPPERARY.												10	10
TOTAL.												51	51
Truro County.												0	0
ARMAGH, part of.												0	0
CARLISLE, part of.												0	0
CAVENAGH.												0	0
CO. DUBLIN.												0	0
CO. FERMANAGH.												0	0
CO. LONDONDERRY.												0	0
CO. MEATH.												0	0
CO. TIPPERARY.												0	0
TOTAL.												0	0
Province of Connacht.													
Galway County.													
BALBRIGGAN, part of.												45	45
BALLINA.												10	10
CAIRBANE.												10	10
CLONAKILTY.												10	10
DUBLIN.												10	10
LEORNA.												10	10
MOUNTAIN.												10	10
PORTUMNA.												10	10
ROSCOMMON, part of.												10	10
SCHILLIF.												10	10
TULLAMORE.												10	10
TOTAL.												1,481	1,481
Limerick County.												1	1
BALBRIGGAN, part of.												20	20
BALINTON.												20	20
CARRIGMORE.												20	20
MOUNTAIN.												20	20
TOTAL.												947	947
Mayo County.													
BALLINA, part of.												20	20
BALBRIGGAN.												10	10
FERMERTON.												10	10
CAIRBANE.												10	10
CLONAKILTY, part of.												10	10
DUBLIN.												10	10
LEORNA.												10	10
MOUNTAIN.												10	10
PORTUMNA.												10	10
Roscommon.												10	10
TULLAMORE.												10	10
TOTAL.												8,628	8,628
Monaghan Co.													
ABBEY.												11	11
BALLINA.												10	10
DOO.												10	10
DOONEEN.												1	1
DOYLE.												1,000	1,000
KILKENNY.												10	10
ROSCOMMON.												10	10
TULLAMORE.												10	10
TOTAL.												1,030	1,030

(ii) 45 mm.

10

Championship 1 each of 47, 48, 50, 54, 55, 57, 58, 64, 70, 74, 75, 76, 84, 85, 105, 111, 115, 116, and 118 mm; 2 each of 46 and 50 mm; 4 each of 49, 51, 52, 53, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 117, 119, and 120 mm; 3 each of 46 and 50 mm;

[REDACTED]

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued.

COUNTRIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers in Leisure, & in Landless.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN LEISURE, & IN LANDLESS.	
		1911.	1912.
Ellice Islands.			
Balihai, part of -	15	15	15
Bayan	15	15	15
Darong Whet	15	15	15
Polo	20	20	20
Torbaiaek	475	475	475
THEM.	284	284	284

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.																				
LAMBERT,	-	25	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	49	29	7	34	8			
MONTIER,	-	134	2	3	4	3	2	15	8	1	2	3	1	3	185	34	2	185	41	
DUERNE,	-	2,238	8	39	21	40	45	125	305	126	39	38	41	28	69	2,085	173	2,424	911	1,256
CORRAYER,	-	3,381	16	34	31	128	122	425	1,302	923	541	223	161	164	69	13,251	12,357	744	10	3,380
TOTALS OF DIVISIONS,		11,765	25	77	117	186	125	360	1,079	1,663	818	245	385	124	34	16,318	13,724	3,181	307	8,103

(a) Consisting 1 each of 43, 51, 53, 55, 63, 65, 75, 81 and 94 acres, and 1 of 212 acres.

RETURN showing the Number of LABOURERS who left each of the undermentioned Ports from the
1st January, 1896, to the 31st August, 1896, for temporary employment in England or Scotland.

Port.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total in the month of August	
Balling,	-	4	27	6	28	31	43	9		
Belfast,	-	264	389	307	376	620	344	62	102	
Coleman,	-	27	23	33	7	36	21	10	189	
Cork,	-	10	26	27	62	56	49	16	266	
Drogheda,	-	3	6	3	6	16	23	0	63	
Dundalk,	-	1	4	9	2	17	230	28	310	
Galway,	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	-	6	
Gorey,	-	7	9	20	28	75	140	36	348	
Larne,	-	168	166	175	177	175	173	180	230	
Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,453	
Londonderry,	-	319	442	265	268	369	612	478	571	
Newry,	-	37	23	25	23	60	27	26	246	
Portrush,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sligo,	-	26	108	58	25	178	485	39	563	
Waterfoot,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waterford,	-	16	16	45	45	80	21	34	270	
Wexford,	-	-	56	39	114	154	121	-	453	
Wexford,	-	7	6	8	16	6	10	14	71	
Total,		900	1,266	1,167	1,276	2,223	2,204	974	989	11,637

NUMBER of HARVESTERS conveyed over the MIDLAND & WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM from the undermentioned STATIONS to DUBLIN, during the Season of 1854.

Station.	Number of Harvesters.	Tariff Line Union.	County.
Athlone,	35	Athlone,	Roscommon.
Ballymaloe,	39	Ballymaloe,	Galway.
Woodlawn,	296	Do.	Do.
Athberry,	516	Loughrea,	Do.
Dunmano,	361	Roscommon,	Do.
Longford,	81	Longford,	Longford.
Dromod,	42	Mehill,	Léitrim.
Carrownahannon,	18	Carrick-on-Shannon,	Do.
Boyle,	119	Boyle,	Roscommon.
Ballymote,	880	Sligo,	Sligo.
Sligo,	18	Do.	Do.
Ballysadare,	13	Do.	Do.
Einsishtown,	36	Castlereagh,	Mayo.
Ballyhaderreen,	1,951	Do	Do.
Roscommon,	337	Roscommon,	Roscommon.
Ballyaskeen,	230	Glenmarnelly,	Galway.
Ballyaskeen,	456	Castlereagh,	Roscommon.
Castlereagh,	1,158	Do.	Do.
Ballynough,	3,350	Claremorris,	Mayo.
Ballynahinch,	2,171	Do.	Do.
Claremorris,	653	Castlbar,	Do.
Balla,	89	Do.	Do.
Monagle,	99	Do.	Do.
Castlbar,	906	Do.	Do.
Westport,	732	Westport,	Do.
Foxford,	2,353	Swingford,	Do.
Ballina,	1,270	Ballina,	Do.
Collooney,	79	Sligo,	Sligo.
Kilfane,	545	Boyle,	Do.
Kilkala,	6	Kilkala,	Mayo.
Ballyrode,	44	Ballyrode,	Do.
Holymount,	43	Do.	Do.
Arra Road,	1	Cavan,	Cavan.
Newport,	162	Westport,	Mayo.
Ballyvary,	833	Castlbar,	Do.
Killeshandra,	8	Cavan,	Cavan.
Adrigole Sound,	656	Westport	Mayo.
Mallartney,	323	Do.	Do.
Total, .	31,918		

DUBLIN CASTLE,

19th September, 1896.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 18th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report and Tables relating to Migratory Agricultural Labourers for the year 1896.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland-square.